all this crooked and unlawful conduct bore its na- | tural "fruit," and the incumbered negotiation fell through, or, more properly speaking, could be pretended to have fallen through, instead of reporting the matter back to the sole competency of Congress, he assumed most royally to consider every thing further as remitted to his sovereign discretion, the Congressional instruction to treat as dissolved by the little (and all that little wrong) which he had incurred failure of negotiation (not final, and which open and secret, without any sort of deference to the lawful authority of Congress.

Such are the vast, the boundless, the strictly des. potic and discretionary powers which the Presidentwho has "fulfilled the hopes of Democracy" by his strict construction of the Constitution-has directly usurped, as to the initiation of a war, that highest and most awful of all the acts which a society can subverting the whole constitution of the Executive power, as one dependant on the laws or co-ordinate with other authorities, and leave the Presidentplainly to speak as our forefathers would have spoken, let their degenerate sons stop the ear as a constituted trampler on all law and right. And tions: there he has capped the column of that sove- invasion of the territories of that Power. reign discretion with the open and absolute assertion for himself of all civil, all military, all muni- Democratic principles," by which, according to the cipal, all religious, all pecuniary, and every other "platform," Mr. Polk has entitled himself to all Family. sort of authority. All this, enormous as it is, will honor and glory! So strictly have the grants of abundantly appear under the following specifica- power in the Constitution been construed by the

1. He has set up Civil Governments; he has continued them in authority, seeking not even a election of Mr. Polk, which have "fulfilled the

which, by a strange confusion of the obligations of the Baltimore Convention, "be a fatal error to risk choose to make the experiment of one, against the that of the United States with his own will, he has in the hands of their known adversaries." given or withheld as much or little of either as How proudly may not the Whie party hold up its seems to him good.

Mexico and California codes of law, in which a GREAT REFORMS! civil or a military character, an American or a Mexican, a Catholic or a Protestant prevails, as pleases him; while in other quarters equally subdued (along the lower Rio Bravo, and at Tampico and Vera Cruz) he has, under like circumstances, granted no constitution and no code.

4. He has in some of these quarters abolished and in others left untouched their native religious establishment of Catholicism, alleging, where he President the qualified veto power, &c., under restrictions abolished it, that Constitution of the United States and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public inof which, in other particulars, he only granted them what he chose, but of which the benefits must either enure to them entire, or not at all,

5. In certain conquered regions he has exacted not : thus making fidelity to the country of one's internal improvements." choice into a thing from which he can unloose, or with which he can bind, whole provinces, at his pleasure.

6. In Santa Fé men have been tried for treason, and for that alleged crime put to death. Now, nearly analogous to those powers, not to be found treason is a crime which an alien cannot commit. owed allegiance to another Government, but be- sident. This avowed affection for the only arbi- the true Republicans, then what have they to say cause neither there nor any where else could they trary feature of our Government, is in character to Mr. Jefferson, who as Secretary of State adbe converted into citizens, except by the joint vir- with the sweeping endorsement, in other parts of vised President Washington to sign the old United tue of the laws of the United States (which had the Manifesto, of all the acts which, in the name States Bank bill! What of President Jackson, not been extended to them) and their own free con- of "Democracy," go to establish the One-man who in one of his messages recommended a bank sent, (which had not been given.) Their execu- power, the Monarchical principle, supreme in this tion, therefore, was a mere murder, if they were Government. More arbitrary power has been prisoners of war, not citizens; and if they were wielded by the Chief Magistrate of this republic citizens, then, treason against the United States be- during the last three years than any Sovereign in which should be constitutional? The question of ing an offence not cognizable except by a court of Europe would at the present day dare to exercise. the United States, these victims, tried, convicted, Within the last year thrones have crumbled into dust. and put to death by sham tribunals, were so many and empires tottered to their foundation, under the American citizens murdered.

7. The Executive has, in New Mexico and Cali vocation than the exercise of the Veto power by fornia, attempted to create a citizenship of the Uni- the present Democratic Administration upon the ted States, apart from the Constitution of the Uni- bill for such improvement of the Lake, River, and ted States, of which he had dealt out to them Harbor navigation as is neither within the province but fragments; a citizenship consisting only appa- nor the capacity of the State Governments. If rently in a forced oath of allegiance, privation of there be any one question in the whole range of the protection of our laws or tribunals, the special national legislation which is more vital to the intefranchise of being tried for treason by any body rests of one-half of the States and more than onethat Colonel Price or General or Colonel somebody half of the people-which, by its magnitude and else should appoint, and the inestimable immunity diffusive influence, towers above and casts into the of living under military law.

of right, but of his grace, he has granted no such the Baltimore Convention has kicked from its Platit, they fear to handle-namely, that profound and citizenship in other quarters equally entitled to it, form, and driven out of its doors with reproach and whereby perhaps it comes that nobody has there obloquy. By recent publications in the National been hung or shot by Executive authority.

as he liked, all officers for the territories which he had erected have been appointed by his authority, fifty millions of dollars; and that the population the clumsy contrivance, tortured himself to evade and by the same authority has been fixed the compensation of such officers, and directed how the means of paying them shall be raised.

civil employments to the military or naval commis- impossible to place under the party ban, it is one over the possible penitentiary punishment which so your ministers chased away : ours aspire to the nounce to their fellow-citizens the definitive arrangesions which officers previously held; a cumulation of trusts and a mixture of services altogether foreign to the maxims of our Government.

11. He has not asked any Legislative acts to legalize the offices and salaries thus created; nor has on all parts of the Union the blessings which it fatuity ever equalled this of a Government which tres; cast away those shallow names of king and teen Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The he asked any Senatorial confirmation of his ap- locally confers. Only imagine, for a moment, how is itself obliged to "raise the wind" by great Loans emperor; get yourselves (it is not difficult) nomipointments to such offices.

Mexico and California; but the appeal from them, diture on Internal Improvements of a national chaif any, obviously lies to himself and not to any court racter, within the several States, of the money of the United States.

13. He has laid and collected a revenue abroad, although such power is altogether refused him at effected by the judicious outlay of half a million home, where, of course, all his legal powers must of dollars only (far less than each district's proporlie unless bestowed by some treaty in a foreign juris- tion of such expenditure) in each Congressiona diction : or accruing upon the high seas (the com- district of the Union, or upon objects in which that mon property of all nations) over our own citizens and ships; or within such temporary jurisdiction which jurisdiction, however, must enure subject only the Constitution, all powers taken must jointly vest in the legislative, judicial, and executive, not exclusively in the last.

fully raised as unlawfully to the use of armies, to for it, the Baltimore Convention has, in this respect, in a manner so precisely anticipating what we would make them to that extent independent for their sup- for the purpose of securing the votes of Southern have said of it, that, to save ourselves the rouble of port of that power (the Legislative) on which alone, Democrats, scorned and contemned. In the pre- composition, we adopt it entire. "The Public by guarded provision, the Constitution has made sent Congress, for instance, the House of Repre- Lands," we repeat after the Tribune, "are sacredly

done, and himself invested, at the first contrived or tive arising out of his original sin of the war. Those he had no right to act on further if it had been of the President, printed here and sent to General final,) with authority to proceed to War measures, Taylor to be distributed in Mexico, are of them- "as are necessary and proper for the protection of patrimony, entrusted to us not for the use of this prosecutes, in the midst of his extraordinary impeachment of a President, or a President's Minis- " Defences of the country." ter, were in this Government within the range of practical possiblity. Yet, whilst the Democratic Democratic, but whose avowed political princi-Party in Congress had majorities in both Houses, no ples-not party principles, but principles of public abuses of power by the Executive. And when such ple, or making that cardinal Republican principle inquiries have been made by the present Whig do. These usurpations reach to nothing short of House of Representatives, they have in almost all important cases been made in vain. We refer to with the cry of "Long life to the Veto! Down such cases as that of the call for Mr. Slidell's instructions, for the particulars of the negotiation with stance of the most palpable part of the Platform Santa Anna before the war, &c. Up to this moment, for example, Congress is kept in ignorance, they may-no longer a legal Chief Magistrate, but though the information has been called for, what disposition has been made, by the President, of now, after thus seizing, in all the cases we have the money levied and collected in Mexico by his sole the policy to which the Baltimore Convention candienumerated-cases which it will be vain to dis- arbitrary authority. Thus has the President seized pute-the initiative and original power of war, upon not only the sword, but the purse of the nation, what next? What but that, of course, he has pro- both of which the Constitution forbids him to handle ceeded to exercise as he liked, and for what objects or to touch. He has, in one word, in the name and suited him, all the subsequent power of conducting under the ensigns of Democracy, assumed all the atwar? Having assumed at home all the rights of a tributes of a Monarch, as much an usurper, in King, he has gone on to practice abroad all the doing so, as that Mexican tyrant whose usurpaclaims of a Conqueror. Here, he had arrogated tions of power the Executive caused to be proclaimto himself all political power over our foreign rela- ed to the Mexican people as the main ground of our cast a single electoral vote for a candidate presented

Such is the "strictness of his adherence to sound Executive department of the Government under Democratic sway! Such are the "fruits" of the legal sanction for them; just as if these things had hopes of the Democracy of the Union!" Such no need to flow from any other source but himself. | are the " great reforms," the permanence of which 2. He has issued to them Constitutions, in at the coming election, it would, in the opinion of

head at this acknowledgment, from such a source, 3. He has, by his mere rescript, enacted for New that they are THE KNOWN ADVERSARIES OF THESE

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND THE VETO.

These two subjects, of separate resolutions of the Convention, connect themselves too naturally to be separated. We place them therefore together:

"That the constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements."

"That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the terest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits canno secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical dominations of the Bank of allegiance; and, in others equally subdued, he has the United States, and from a corrupting system of general multiplied, are directly prohibited by it. The old

The first of these propositions applauds the prin-

ciple of the Veto power-a power which in our constitution is an incongruity and an anomaly, whirlwind of popular fury excited by less just pro- dead question. shade every other question of domestic policy, it is 8. As if, however, all benefits were matters not that question of "Internal Improvements" which of such wide and general interest and so purely beneficent as this; a policy the expenditure under the Government and the People, and which reflects 12. He has, of himself, constituted courts in New instead of the curse that it has been, of the expenwhich will have been wasted in this Mexican war! What mighty things might not be, or have been,

But, with regard to the policy of Internal Imas arms have created for us in a foreign country, provement, and the perpetual application of the Veto invoked by the Baltimore Convention for the to that common partition of power under which, by purpose of crushing it, and with it the essential interests of the whole Western region of our country, objects"

district is most deeply interested !

14. He has appropriated the revenue thus unlaw, which, with all its fawning professions of respect | Convention to answer-discuss this Resolution sentatives has passed, by the overwhelming vote of | pledged, not by the Constitution, but by an act of The preceding enumeration, formidable as it ap- 138 to 54, the following resolution, having direct the last Congress, to the payment of one Twenty tories incapable of feeding as many troops as will pears to be, is far from comprehending all the usur- reference to the principle of the Veto of the Presi- Million Loan, (as they must also be prother be necessary to keep them from revolting-we have pations and presumptions of power by the Execu- dent upon the Internal Improvement bill of the se- Loans:) they are mortgaged and used up for many little to say, except that "the duty of the country cond session of the last Congress: " Resolved, | years to come, to satisfy the Land Bounties grant- to provide for the vigorous prosecution of the war. comprised in the Proclamation prepared by order "That the General Government HAS THE POWER ed to the Volunteers in this War. Thus we are should the treaty be rejected," depends on the fit-" to construct such harbors and improve such rivers | eating up, wasting away, devouring the National ness of the war itself. If its author, the President, selves enough to found an impeachment upon, if " our Navy and our Commerce, and also for the only but for future generations; so that thirty achievements, the matchless Soldier who has " con-

Well: Now, here is a Convention, calling itself inquiry was permitted to be made into any of the policy-so far from looking to the good of the Peotheir rule of action, have presented a Candidate for the Presidency whom they herald to the People with Internal Improvement!" This is the subon which they have placed their man. How can the People of the West, whose prosperity depends upon the success of the policy of Internal Improvements, and is destined to stagnate and perish under date for the Presidency is pledged by that Convention, support such a candidate and such a policy ! Party fealty, supposed obligation to party, may, and doubtless often does, bind a man to painful sacrifices, but it cannot bind him to hang himself or to cut his throat. Nor can it so bind communities. The People of the whole region of the West are false to themselves and to their posterity, if they to them under circumstances so offensive and revolting to a due sense of what the Government owes to them and their interests as a part of the National

THE BANK QUESTION.

We purposely pass by a string of truisms comprised in the third, fourth, and fifth propositions of the Convention. The next is that which declares a National Bank unconstitutional, inexpedient as to commerce, and most dangerous to the public freedom. Now, a National Bank we hold to be capable of great good. But, at present, no party would organized prejudice and party warfare with which they drove the former one to its ruin, and to that of a great body of unoffending citizens. It is a publie advantage which is no longer possible to us. Locofocoism, which renders many other good things impracticable, has rendered that so, for some time to come. But what is a Bank? A great moneylender. Now, certainly it is usual enough to hear spendthrifts rail at the very people who supply them with the means of waste: but, for decency's sake, we would advise a party who have, since Mr. Polk's accession, for no public good and every public ill, tripled the national expenditures, and reduced us, for years to come, to the borrow, not to denounce their friends the lenders, without whom they might have begun but could not have carried on for a month their Mexican war.

Surely, if a National Bank is unwarranted by the Constitution. State banks, which they have greatly Republican party, to which they profess to belong, dependent of and superior to the Civil power?" with kindness," to be sure. The being tickled to set up that very bank which they denounce. Are they better Republicans than Madison who signed its charter, than Crawford who fostered it, than has acquired power which renders him in many pence? all this glory and no gain? Certes, if Mr. by the editor, "We hope to have the pleasure of laying before nearly analogous to those powers, not to be found in the constitution, which, as we have shown, have in the constitution, which, as we have shown, have ed? If they, and not the war party of 1812 Laws. Or this other: "He has refused his as-sidency, this illustrious Mr. Polk must have merited the constitution and the sidency, this illustrious Mr. Polk must have merited the constitution and the constitution and the sidency, this illustrious Mr. Polk must have merited the constitution and the constitution are constitution and the constitution are constitution are constitution and the constitution are constitution are constitution are constitution are constitution and the constitution are co of fifty millions capital, and in his veto itself declared that he could have furnished Congress, if they had asked him, with the plan of a National Bank a National Bank is, however, paraded on the Platform as a bug-bear merely, it being perfectly understood to be, at this day, if not an obsolete idea, a

THE "DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS."

The seventh proposition may be very wise, very right, very democratical; but, unhappily, it is just that which they split upon. And, however much they may have tried, by its inscrutable terms, to mystify their constituents at home and huddle up the question of the "Wilmot Proviso," they know that a good part of them dare not openly oppose it.

THE SUBTREASURY SCHEME.

The eighth axiom is short and general, being upon a subject which, though they could not avoid happy system of carts and safes called the Subtreasury; under which they have been obliged to wheel Intelligencer, it has been shown that the nett mo- to New Orleans million upon million of specie for 9. Organizing governments and instituting laws neved value of the commerce of the Western Lakes | the Mexican war, while each trembling Receiver laws as he likes, nor a variety of other small Pre- expressive of their respect and gratitude for his has amounted in a single year to two hundred and and puzzled Postmaster through the land cursed sidential prerogatives, the King-hating Democracy heroic services and achievements in Mexico. The depending upon the Western Lakes and Rivers, as keeping the coin in his cupboard or his closet, and- in short, great friends of yours! Come, then! we ration and respect of the People and Corporation of Treasury will present a most serious question for the consimeans of communicating with a market, was for the forced at last, like every body else that does not will for once be your friends, and make you a Washington with deep sensibility, and expressed deration of Congress and the country. same year (1846) nine millions and a half. If bury his money in a hole in the ground, to lodge it friendly suggestion. Ye are shaking in your shoes: his thanks in the warmest and most affecting terms. FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH. 10. He has, in many of these cases, added such there ever was a policy which it would seem to be in his own private name in some bank-groaned look how fast our monarch sits! You are having The committee will, we presume, in due time anmany know they have incurred! Who does not purple! Nay, you yourselves are being chased ments which will be agreed on to carry out the laugh over the thing, except the keepers, who, if the laway : get "a Democratic party" such as this about object of their appointment. which equally benefits the giver and the receiver, penalties of the law were put in force, will have to you; leave those humbler seats called thrones; weep over it? What daring humbug, what paltry fling away those weak baubles, crowns and scep- at Galveston on the 18th ultimo, and appointed thir- 6d.; Baltimore do. 27s. 6d.; white wheat 7s. to 7s. great would have been the benefit to the country, and Treasury Notes, and yet keeps up a hard-money Subtreasury !

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

nothing else, to show how disingenuously a great liam, shall "reannex" as many Sleswicks as you public question can be treated by a corps of schem- list, and complaisant Diets shall affirm by resolu-

stitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distri- California, Poland, stigmatising as "moral traitors" in policy and repugnant to the Constitution."

Well does one of our contemporaries, (the New This is all the answer that the 13th, 14th, and

while the patrimony of the People, instead of di- sures to get possession of Yucatan. minishing annually, would be steadily increasing in productive value, as the Proceeds of the Lands fitable canals, railroads, &c. Let this policy be steadily pursued for the remainder of this century, and our States might each have School Funds adequate to their necessities, invested in Public Works of the highest and most universal benefi- as well as Regulars, Recruits as well as Veterans-' ceace. Such is the Whig Land Policy, so sweepindy condemned by the Baltimore Convention, whose resolutions altogether contain no equivalent material in the world for an invincible soldiery.

WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES.

' for it in utility and beneficence."

The ninth proposition, by way of novelty, affirms that certain things contained in the Declaration of Independence are true. It is a pity that such a heroic body of sages did not grant their sanction to the whole instrument, by adopting it entire. Perhaps, however, the "progressive principles of Democracy" have left much of it out of date; that passage, in particular, which lays it down as one of the most solemn of principles that "Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed :" an axiom, decidedly, which necessary, all Mexico," somewhat tramples upon. If, indeed, " the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles then we should like to know what business this " land of liberty and asylum of the oppressed" has going away to unfortunate Mexico and miserable cision to the Veto of the President on laws for the of an absolute tyranny; which to have quoted would have been a direct personal attack upon the of the Union."

To our fathers, these were the crimes of a King : but, enacted, with many more, by a President, they merit, in the eves of those extreme Republicans, our "Democratic" brethren, the very highest applause, as thus, in the "Platform:"

"Resolved. That the confidence of the Democracy of the Union in the principles, capacity, firmness, and integrity of Tuspan, by the swamping of a boat. JAMES K. POLK, manifested by his nomination and election in 1844, has been signally justified by the strictness of his adherence to sound Democratic doctrines, by the purity of purpose, the energy and ability which have characterized his Adinistration in all our affairs at home and abroad."

Ye European tyrants that are being tumbled down! ve Louises of France and Bavaria! ve illustrious soldier yesterday in execution of the duty Ferdinands and Fredericks and Nicholases and all ! assigned them. The Mayor embraced the occasion tains the charges made by Mr. ROCKWELL in his second Listen! Because we like not the veto power, nor to accompany the committee, and present to Gen. speech. From the discussion, it would appear that this reannexing, nor the Executive's making wars and Scott the resolutions of the Councils of the city port has been in the possession of the Department for about is pleased to say we are horrible Federalists! and, anted by a Locofoco Convention, and rise to substantial power! You, fugitive Philip, shall return to Paris with your Guizot, put down all discussion, The following, which constitutes the tenth article and insult your Congress. You of Austria shall

The following, which constitutes the tenth article and insult your Congress. You of Austria shall

HATTI.—Accounts from Port an Prince to the 18th of In Baltimore to-day about 1800 barrels of Howard street flour have been sold at \$5.623, which is an advance of 122 tion that Denmark invaded you. And you, oh De-"Resolved, That the proceeds of the Public Lands ought to mocratic Nicholas! shall, with a little Manifest be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Con- Destiny, conquer Circassia and give laws to your bution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient every serf who shall dare to question your constitutionality !

York Tribune,) after inquiring to what "national 15th propositions of the Platform about Eurospecified in the Constitution the Proceeds pean despotisms and their fall need or merit. Such we are not without evidence more substantial than of the Sales of Public Lands ought to be "sacredly manifest claptrap hardly deserves the ceremony of applied"—an inquiry which it would puzzle the being seriously confuted.

THE ARMY AND THE WAR. Of the 11th proposition-which sanctions as our

indemnity for the past," the paying to Mexico, besides the vast expenses of the war, above twenty millions of money, and as " security for the future" the armed acquisition of two wide and wild terriyears hence our Public Domain will probably not quered" that Peace; if the President does every be half so extensive nor so valuable as it was thing he can to disgust the brave and capable, to thirty years ago. Now, the Whig idea imports demoralize the disciplined, to reward the insubordithat it is wrong thus to devote to our own tem- nate, why must we send more troops? There are porary uses, and thus dissipate, the property which still enough admirable officers and men there to belongs not to one age only, but to many genera- heap injustice and insults upon: there is still an tions. The Whigs, therefore, have proposed that authority here to fling poison on every laurel and When we have access to it, we shall publish a conthe annual proceeds of the gradual aftenation of cover every scar with a contumely. The Army and this magnificent estate be divided among the States, its great leader made the peace. If that peace fails, to be by them invested in Public Works of per- its failure will be the natural consequence of the manent utility, whereof the annual income shall be President's own tortuous conduct; first, in taking sacredly devoted to the Education of the People. away from the Army, by favoring insubordination, By this policy, the men of to-day would be bene- its terrors for the enemy; and, secondly, in violafited quite as amply and palpably as at present, ting the faith of the Treaty itself, by taking mea-

In the panegyric upon our troops of all sorts, contained in the 12th proposition, we sincerely and were steadily transmuted into beneficent and pro- heartily concur. Ill as they have been treated in many particulars; shamefully as many of them have been sacrificed by placing them under the command of men who knew no drill, no tactics, but those of an election day; they have-Volunteers done wonders, such as prove that our people, animated by no motive but patriotism, afford the finest

THE FINALE.

The "Platform" ends, not unaptly, with a party requiem, a funeral peal of praise, addressed to Mr. POLK the departed, the passed-away of Presidents. We feel under some obligation to insert entire this Obituary, though rather against usage, and although by no means convinced of the sincerity of such an epitaph, or the grief of rich young heirs like Gen. Cass or his expectant followers, who have set this inscription upon the President's monument, by way, no doubt, of reconciling him to the hurry with which he has been thrust into it :

"Resolved, That the confidence of the Democracy of the Inion, in the principles, capacity, firmness, and integrity of the Democratic and Cass scheme of "absorbing, if JAMES K. POLK, manifested by his nomination and election in 1844, has been signally justified by the strictness of his ad- quarter of the present fiscal year, 'The message herence to sound democratic doctrines, by the purity of pur- of the President to Congress at its present session exhibits the pose, the energy and ability which have characterized his Ad- same remarkable mistake. Long afterwards this gross blunender to him our cordial congratulations upon the brilliant Secretary. success which has hitherto crowned his patriotic efforts, and

respect, and admiration of a grateful country." Even thus, among heathens of old, were sacrifi-California, with the belied Declaration of Indepen- be knocked on the head: such honors of ribands detec in its mouth, and the defaced Constitution in and streamers do horn-handled-knifed butchers beits hand, to enslave a people already so unhappy? stow upon an ox the pride of their hearts, as they They can quote the Declaration and the Constitu- conduct him through admiring streets to the shamtion, can they? Then let them answer that ones- bles: so they of the Inquisition were said to bless King: "He has affected to render the Military in- vided you do it politely." This is "killing one No: for this exactly fits the assumption of the Pre- death has, however, been said to be particularly in the Intelligencer, and an answer was promised on behalf of sident that, by the existence of a foreign war, he agonizing. What! so much praise and no more the Secretary. In the Union of the 6th March it was stated sent to laws the most wholesome and necessary a dozen Presidencies. And is his mighty name, for the public good ?" for this applies with pre- with all this "blaze of Locofoco glory," to descend ments of navigable waters. We say nothing of the of "Young Hickory;" and now, when winter is nied all others. general allegation, in the same great instrument, of coming, will they chop him down for fuel, or for the history of the then King being one of "re- vokes for their collar-men? If Mexican wars, peated usurpations," all tending to the establishment tariffs, treaties, edicts, and all that; if vetoes, and loans, and hard-money; if forty-nine and fiftyfour-forty be all so divine, why not a little more by Mr. R. in his speech : President, the fruits of whose elevation to the Pre- Presidency ! Date obolum Belisario ! But " they sidency "have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy have sucked the orange and they throw away the peel:" they have flown their hawk and now they

" Whilstle him down the wind.

To prey at fortune !

Amongst the late news from the South is a report of the death of Commanders HARRIS and PINCKNEY. been drowned on the 15th ultimo, on the bar off

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. SCOTT.

The Joint Committee of the Corporation and Citizens appointed to make arrangements for paying appropriate honors to Major General Scott on his return to the seat of Government, waited on that General received these demonstrations of the admi-

The Whig State Convention of Texas assembled the Whigs of Texas.

HATTI.-Accounts from Port au Prince to the 18th of per lb. Provisions firm. southern portion of the Haytien republic as quite successful. He was at Aux Cayes when last heard from, and had issued a proclamation declaring the insurrection entirely suppressed.

neer states that on the 21st ultimo, a party of a dozen being in a boat upon the dam at that place, some of the men commenced rocking it to frighten the women, when it was over-turned, and, none of the party being able to swim, three young children were drowned before aid could be rendered.

It is clear that the telegraph cannot speak Fronch, or doe not understand the language. In the telegraph report of the news from Paris by the United States, which comes back to us this morning from Boston, we find this item: "The rabble has been beaten, and the National Guards are collecting on all sides." For "rabble" read rappel, meaning the drumcall for the Guards to assemble.—Com. Advertiser.

PEACE WITH MEXICO!

In a Telegraphic despatch received last night from the South we have the highly important and truly gratifying intelligence that " the steamer Edith has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz with unquestionable intelligence of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace by Mexico." We trust that this report may be true. It accords with what might have been expected from the purport of all the most reliable intelligence lately received from Mexico.

THE VOTE ON THE MEXICAN TREATY.

In the SENATE on Wednesday last the injunction of secresy was removed from the TREATY WITH MEXICO and Documents accompanying the same, and the Proceedings of the Senate and Debates thereon, &c. The Record of the Proceedings is, we understand, very voluminous, and it may be some time before it is officially published. densed account of all that is essential in the Journal. The Debates can of course reach the public eye only through the instrumentality of such Senators as will take the trouble to write out for publication reports of their own Speeches.

We have, however, procured for immediate publication a copy of so much of the Journal as includes the final vote in the Senate upon the Treaty as amended; and here it is:

The question was stated, "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty in the form of this

And it was determined in the affirmative : Yeas 38, nays 14.

e who voted	in the affirmative are	
Ashley,	Davis, of Miss.	Johnson, of
Atherton,	Dayton,	Mangum,
Bagby,	Dickinson,	Mason,
Bell,	Dix,	Miller,
Bradbury.	Downs,	Moor,
Bright,	Felch,	Niles,
Butler,	Foote,	Rusk,
Calhoun,	Greene,	Sevier,
Cameron,	Hale,	Sturgeon,
Cass,	Hannegan,	Turney,
Clarke,	Hunter,	Underwood,
Crittenden,	Johnson, of Md.	Yulee.
Davis, of Mas	s. Johnson, of La.	
who voted	in the negative are-	

THE TREASURY REPORTS.

The readers of the National Intelligencer are ware that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress on the finances, omitted, by mistake, the sum of \$6,915,078, being the entire amount of the avails of Treasury notes for the first nistration in all our affairs at home and abroad; that we der was acknowledged and communicated to Congress by the

On the 1st of March Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, in assure him in advance that, at the expiration of his Presiden- a speech in the House, pointed out other very serious mistakes in the Democratic faith," (as the Platform says,) tial term, he will carry with him to his retirement the esteem, in the report of the Secretary. One of them was of about a million and a half of dollars in the statement of the difference between the receipts and expenditures for the year. Another cial animals led along, bedecked with flowers, to was of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars in the statement of the Register of the Treasury which was furnished to explain the previous discrepancy. A third was in the statement of the amount of the public debt paid during the vear, it being stated in one table accompanying the Secretary's report from the 1st July, 1846, to 1st December, 1847, tion out of either, if they can ! Or dare they quote their victims before burning them ! "You may do to be from the 1st December, 1846, to the 1st December, out of the former this charge against the British any thing to a man, (says a French maxim,) proin twelve months by \$1,219,103.06 than in seventeen months. embracing the same twelve months, in the previous table.

The speech of Mr. Rockwell was published the next day

No reply, however, was made, except in a speech of Mr. ATHERTON, chairman of the Committee on Finance of the to endless ages another example of the ingratitude Senate, in which he acknowledged the error in the difference facilitation of commercial intercourse by improve- of Republies! They have reposed under the shade between the receipts and expenditures of \$1,401,900, but de-

On the 11th of May Mr. ROCK WELL made a second speech, in which he pointed out numerous other errors of the Secre-tary of the Treasury. The following are only a portion of these mistakes, as shown by the report of one of the Committee on Public Expenditures, (Mr. STRORM,) referred to

"The discrepancies shown by bringing down the state-ment to the 1st December, 1847, in relation to these Trea-sury notes issued under the two acts of 1846 and 1847, are as

"As to the amount of stock issued under the act of July, 1846, the report of the Secretary and the statement of the committee differ \$115,200.

"As to the stock issued under the act of January 28, 1847,

of the death of Commanders Harris and Pinckney, "As to the notes outstanding, under the act of 1846, of the United States Navy, who are stated to have the difference is \$178,150; and, under the act of 1847,

\$1,437,400.
"As to the amount of notes and loan available at the Treasury December 1, 1847, under the act of 1846, \$293,350; and, under the act of 1847, \$386,950."

No explanation of any kind has been given of these gross blunders, to the amount of hundreds of thousands and even

The Committee on Public Expenditures on Wednesday

presented an elaborate report to the House, which appeared in the Intelligencer of yesterday, which, it is understood, sustwo weeks; but no explanation or denial has yet been made. A report of the minority of the committee is now promised If that report fails to furnish a full and satisfactory explan

BALTIMORE, JUNE 2-5 P. M. The new steamer Niagara arrived at Boston to-day, in

thirteen days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th ultimo. A despatch by the Magnetic Telegraph line, this 3d. per 70 lbs. ; red 6s. 5d. to 7s. 4d. per do. Upland cotton, ordinary, 3 a 3%; middling 3% a 4%; fair 4%; good fair 4%. the event of the absence of the Texas Delegates, Orleans, ordinary, 3 a 33; middling fair 34 a 42; fair 44; that the Delegates from Louisiana should represent good fair 5%. Sea Island 7 a 9; fair to good do 10 a 11d., fine 14 a 17. Cotton has declined about an average of #d.

cents over the prices of the last two or three days. Corn meal is quoted at \$2.37; rye flour \$3.87. Prime red wheat 1.17 a 1.123; white do. 1.25 a 1.35. White corn 43 a 44 cts.; vellow do. 46 a 47. The tobacco market remains in the same

state of inactivity as for several weeks past. My despatches from Philadelphia and New York, up to the present moment, communicate nothing that is new, no

IMMIGRANTS .- From Friday last to Tuesday at moon, in-

The Mexican papers publish, under the title of " Pronun-iamiento in the United States," an account of a firemen's fight